

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

USE CARE IN CHOICE.

OF YOUR SEED CORN
Mature ears, well tipped out, are the only ears—and the reference is to ears of corn, by the way—fit to save for next year's seed, says one authority.

In going through your field this year in search of good seed corn, take only the ears that show good maturity, that are as well filled at the tips as at the butt, and that come from stalks that have grown vigorously during the season.

This is an unusually good corn year, so that strict selection should be practiced. If ears are not tipped out this year, the chances are that such a strain never will. And instead of breaking the ears from the stalks in the field, try cutting off the whole stalk bearing the seed ear, and then put it in a dry place. If that is done, much of the sugar corn contained in the stalk will go into the kernels.

miles of corn set aside for seed, as well as of corn fed to stock. When the ears are taken off the stalks about two weeks after the selection, husk them and string them up in a cool, dry place. They may be strung up by the husks themselves, tying them to gether in bunches. Another good way is to put the ears on sharp wires, a series of these attached to a vertical and stronger piece used as the trunk for the smaller wires. These smaller wires are made to point upward slightly, and then the ears are fastened on by piercing the cobs.

To prevent rats from entering your corn crib, one way used by many farmers is to invert a tin pan over the short post on which the crib is resting. When the rats climb up the post, the pan is so shaped as to prevent further climbing.

If corn is to be husked in the field in order that the stalks may be saved for plowing under, or when sweet corn is being gathered for market, this apparatus will save time and

labor: Construct a long sled by using two two by four-inch runners connected by the necessary crosspieces. Baskets may be placed on this sled, and a place for attaching a singletree should be provided at either end. One horse can pull this down between the rows of corn, while men on both sides can husk the ears and throw them into baskets. At the end of a row the horse can be hitched to the other end of the sled, thus saving the bother of turning it around.

PLUCKING GEESSE

Many breeders of geese in the south and some in the middle west and the north pluck the feathers from the live geese at some time prior to molting. Some pick every six weeks during the summer and early fall, while others pick only twice a year, either in the spring, or in both spring and fall. Feathers are considered ripe for plucking when the quills are dry and do not contain blood. Both young and old geese are plucked. The average yearly production of feathers is about 1.1 lbs. to the goose.

The practice of plucking live geese, however, is considered by many breeders to be cruel and injurious. Geese should not be plucked during breeding season. A stocking usually is placed over the head of the goose and part of the soft feathers on the breast, back and sides and abdomen are pulled. Enough soft feathers to support the wings always should be left.

GRADING VEGETABLES FOR THE MARKET

When vegetable growers grade the products for market closely, both consumers and growers will come nearer being satisfied than ever before. Close grading pays in both the short and the long run for then only buyers receive a standard product and all deserving producers a fair profit.

Growers who have made efforts to grade their tomatoes, guaranteeing to the buyer that every tomato is perfect. They have been getting as much as 40 per cent more than the average quotation for tomatoes. This stuff sells as quickly as the nondescript vegetable, and the public is always ready to pay a fair price for an article that they know by experience to have been carefully selected.

Such grading demands a knowledge of what quality means, and it demands that the grower be honest to himself and the public. No grower who grades for market can afford to throw in produce that is at all off quality. While there are no clearly defined grades for most of our vegetables, they can be classified roughly into number one's, two's and culls. Figure out the prices you can get by selling number one's only, and then see if that won't be

more profitable than taking to market these best products mixed-up with those that can well be fed to the stock. Save out the best and take them to market; but leave the rest for other purposes.

HOW TO KILL LARVAE OF THE BEAN WEEVIL

Least bean weevil, a serious pest in some localities last year, damage dried beans stored for fall and winter, one county horticultural agent suggested fumigating with carbon bisulphide.

Use one ounce of carbon bisulphide to six bushels of beans. It is the horticulturalist's that means about half an ounce to an ordinary barrel of beans. Two teaspoonfuls make half an ounce, slightly more may be used without harm. Place this in an earthenware dish and set it on top of the beans within the receptacle. Cover the container so that it will be as nearly airtight as possible. Then leave it for 24 hours so that the fumes of the carbon bisulphide will kill the young grubs or beetle larvae in the beans. Keep in mind that this chemical is fully as explosive as gasoline and care must be used in handling it.

The adult bean weevil often lays eggs on the beans while they are still on the vines. Then the grubs develop and hatch out during the fall and winter into small brownish beetles about one eighth of an inch long.

CULTIVATE POTATO FIELD BEFORE DIGGING TUBERS

By way of reminder for farmers about to dig potatoes a county agent suggests this:

Before you start digging, go through with five-tooth cultivator, or a two horse one, if you can. Go through each row twice, once up and once back. That will help get rid of the weeds break the witchgrass roots and make digging measurably easier.

Heavy vine growth may be deceiving this year in certain fields because the growers who generally use manure without any extra commercial fertilizer with their potatoes will find a shorter crop than usual. This is simply because the dry weather has kept the fertilizing materials of the manure from becoming available. With quickly available fertilizers yields will probably be normal, all other things being equal.

ELLINGTON APPEAL CASE FOR FATHER IN RUSSIA

At a short calendar session of the superior court at Rockville, Isaac Ravitch appealed from probate, and there was a hearing on the plea in abatement. State's Attorney Noone appeared for the defense.

Paul Ravitch, a Ellington made a will in New York before his death and left all his property to his wife, as he had no child. Several relatives secured the legal services of an attorney of Hartford and brought an appeal for Isaac Ravitch, father of Paul, who is in Russia, as he was the only near relative. This appeal was allowed by Judge Faneby in the probate court in Rockville. In the superior court Mr. Noone contended that the Hartford attorney, Mr. Cutler, was acting without proper authority, as the only evidence he had to offer was a letter written in Yiddish. The will was allowed in the probate court March 1, 1920, and March 7, 1921, the appeal was filed. If the appeal was sustained the father would receive one-third of the estate which is in Ellington. Judge Hinman reserved decision.

NORWICH TOO LATE TO GET AMERICANIZATION MONEY

Five of the largest industrial cities of the state are unable to obtain state aid for the payment of salaries of Americanization directors because the amount available for that purpose has already been allotted by the state Americanization department of the state board of education, according to State Director Robert C. Deming.

"There is an appropriation of \$25,000 a year for the Americanization department," Director Deming said Monday, "and of this sum \$11,000 is needed for maintaining the department, including salaries, and the remaining \$14,000

is for local assistance. The department pays 50 per cent of the salary expended by municipalities for their local directors."

Sometime ago the towns were notified of the money available for local assistance and 15 towns were quick to respond. The result is that five large towns, Bristol, Waterbury, Norwalk, New Haven and Norwich, applied too late and cannot have any of the local assistance appropriation this year.

Fifteen towns will profit by compliance with the department's notice via: Hartford, Danbury, Torrington, Bridgeport, Danbury, New London, Manchester, Stamford, Wallingford, Greenwich, Winchester, (Winsted), Middletown, Windham (Williamstown), New Britain and Meriden.

All of these towns have appointed their Americanization directors with the exception of New Britain, which will soon make the appointment. New Britain long ago notified Director Deming of its intention to claim the state aid and the allotment is being held for that city. With the opening of the schools this month throughout the state the work of the local directors is to begin.

Director Deming pointed out that the annual appropriation for the department of \$25,000, is not adequate, and added that if the appropriation were on the same basis as adopted in Massachusetts the state department would require \$75,000 a year.

This year the state Americanization department is to have the services of a field agent to assist Director Deming in the work. The field agent recently appointed is Miss Marguerite Hickey of

East Hartford, principal of the Meadows school in that town. Miss Hickey is to assist in the recruiting and forming of adult classes throughout the state. Miss Hickey was the model teacher at the summer normal school this year, and demonstrated the proper methods of instruction.

An act of the recent general assembly is expected to aid the Americanization work according to Director Deming. This act provides that, on the application of twenty adults seeking instruction in reading, writing and civics the town or towns must take care of the application or show just cause why they cannot do so.

TOWNS ARE TO RECEIVE GRANTS FOR SCHOOL MONEY

The state board of education is to pay on the applications of 12 towns which have made application for money under the "support of schools grant." Some time for the adjournment of the general assembly the state board of education made an appropriation of over \$300,000 for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the legislature in establishing this grant by an act. The state has already paid out to towns in grant the sum of \$26,862.60, the towns which received grants, with the amount paid each town being: Danbury, \$4,325.73; Bridgeport, \$2,221.50; Torrington, \$4,125.00; Coventry, \$3,274.88; Hamden, \$2,117.00; Middletown, \$2,957.67; Newtown, \$1,556; Saybrook, \$4,774.10; Voluntown, \$2,222.19; Wallingford, \$4,712.96.

The amount available for the payment of grants to towns about \$4 in all. It will be ample to meet all payments to towns under it. The towns must provide the satisfaction of Dr. Meritt, the commissioner of education, that the school houses are in proper repair before grants are paid. The state has paid up to September 1, the sum of \$15,191.73 to towns for high school tuition, leaving about \$42,000 for future payments. For the transportation of pupils to high schools up to that date it has paid \$23,902.45, which leaves a balance of about \$16,000 in the funds available for transportation.

The high school tuition grants included the following: Bozrah, \$600; Canterbury, \$300; East Lyme, \$1,102.00; Franklin, \$500; Groton, \$2,742.91; Middletown, \$1,117.50; Preston, \$270; Salem, \$180; Scotland, \$238.29; Storrs, \$182; Sterling, \$171.73; Voluntown, \$20; Waterford, \$1,432.

The highest sum for transportation was that which was paid to Hamden, amounting to \$2,200.64, and the lowest amount \$19, was that which was paid Voluntown.

Throughout South America French is almost universally understood, editions of the classics are in most houses, and book stores are filled with modern French writers of prose and poetry both in translation and in the original.

Speaker Of Ulster Parliament



Hugh O'Neill, speaker of the Ulster Parliament, is the only surviving son of octogenarian Lord O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, in County Antrim, and has represented that country in the House of Commons. He served in the war as a Captain of the Royal Irish Rifles and afterwards as Deputy Judge Advocate General in France. The O'Neills claim descent from the learned Niall, son of the King of Scotland, who was a contemporary of the Patriarch Abraham.

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